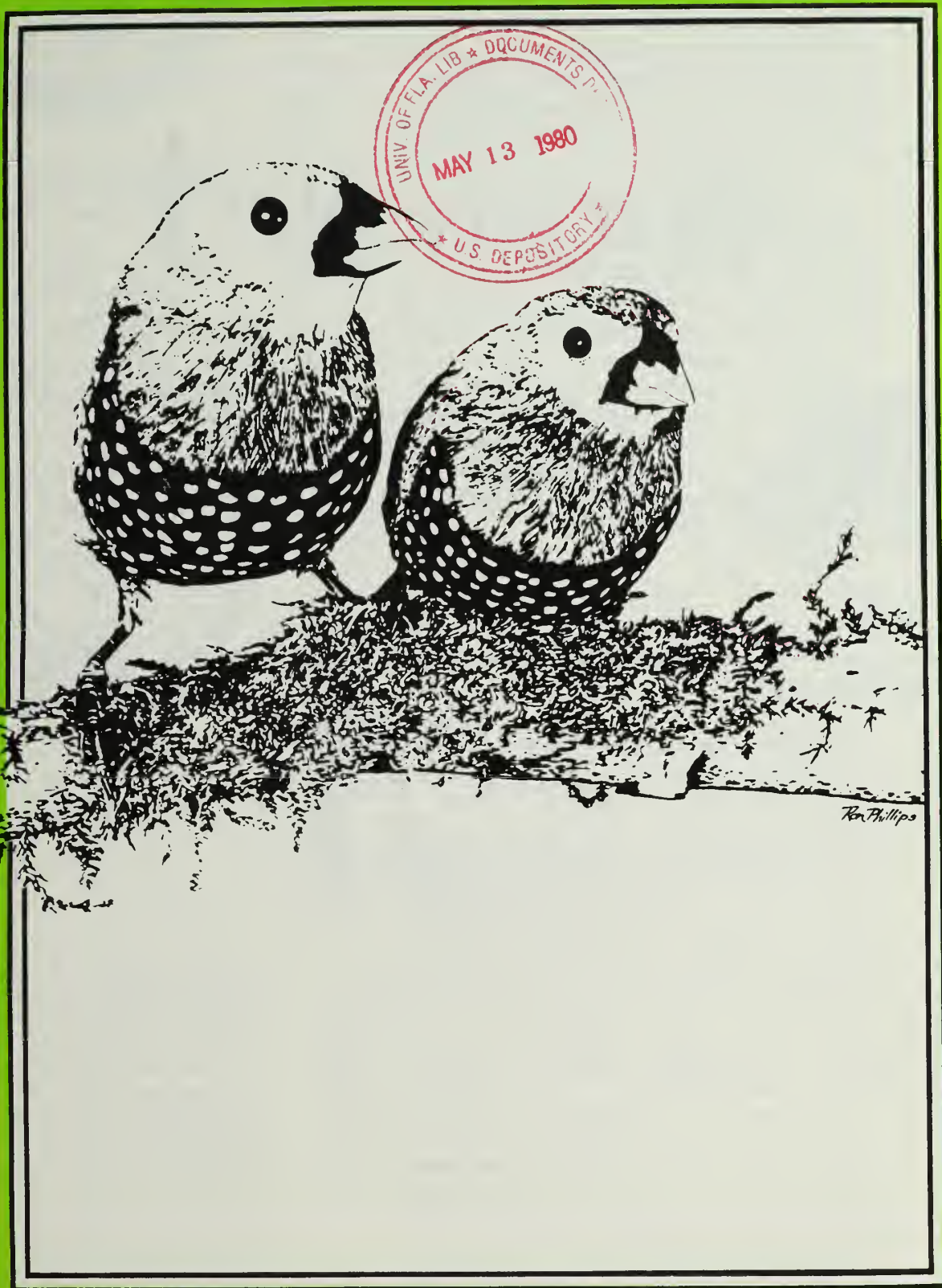


INSCOM
Journal



M A Y

Viewpoint

Welcome to the May issue of the INSCOM Journal. I'm Gayle Peterson, your new editor and I'd like to wade out from the stacks of copy, the reams of galleys and the smell of printer's ink to say hello to all of you.

At first, a journalist may feel a bit out of place in an intelligence organization. But, after all, don't we have the same basic function? We both gather information about people and events, evaluate it and transmit it in a useful form. In that respect, I'm right at home.

As I assume this editorship, I ask you for your help. I ask you to work with me to make the Journal a publication we can both be proud of. Your comments, questions and criticisms will make the Journal a better publication. I welcome them.

Until next time,
That's 30



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As we go to press...

INSCOM supports Crested Eagle '80

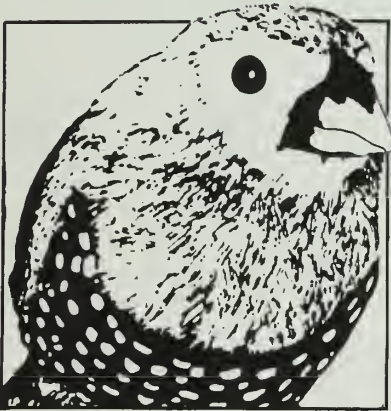
Seventeen INSCOM players supporting the Joint Chiefs of Staff command post exercise Crested Eagle '80 were deployed to Europe from March 1 to 15. With the Army as executive agent, responsibility was delegated to Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) Combined Arms Test Activity (TCATA) of Fort Hood, Texas.

Heading the INSCOM group was Lt. Col. John F. Foltz of the Imagery Intelligence Division of the DCSOPS.

Team members included the following: Donald G. Norris; Lewis J. Schaivo; Maj. Kurt K. Siemon; Joseph F. Stater; David H. Porter; Capt. Samuel T. Scott; 1st Lt. Kristi Crosby; Staff Sgts. Raymond R. Young and John W. Hatcher; Paul D. Sutton; Sgt. 1st Class Bill S. Clapp; 1st Lt. Ann D'Jupman; Staff Sgts. Dee A. Barnett and John W. Keracik; 1st Lt. Katie A. Towers; and Sgt. Maj. Jack A. Costello.

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Journal is the unofficial Command Information publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81. Produced monthly by photo-offset, the Journal serves as an educational, informational and professional medium for the member of USAINSCOM and other members of the intelligence community. Circulation is 7,500 copies monthly. Unless otherwise stated, opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of HQ USAINSCOM or Department of the Army. Journal articles are not generally copyrighted and may be reprinted with proper credit noted. Manuscripts and photos submitted for publication, or correspondence concerning the Journal, should be mailed to: HQ USAINSCOM, Attn: IAPA (Journal), Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212. Telephone: AC 202-692-5496/5346 or Autovon 222-5496/5346.

This month



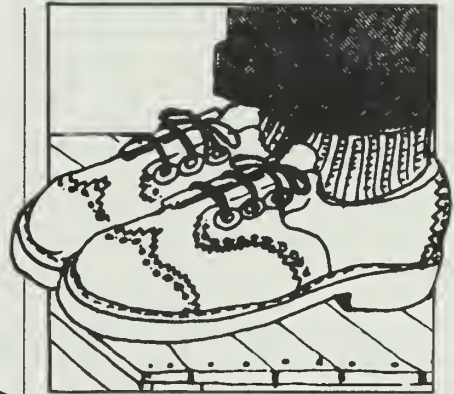
Our cover this month features the artwork of Sgt. Ron Phillips of Field Station Augsburg. This versatile soldier is also a formidable chess player. Read more about him on page 13.

May is also the month for secular and religious celebrations in Germany. Robert Woustopal begins this issue with some interesting facts about these holiday traditions. Find out about the merry month of May on pages two and three.

Be sure to read the second installment of "A signalman's odyssey" beginning on page six and our tips on time management on page four and quitting smoking on page 11.



Reserve and National Guard units play an increasingly important role in INSCOM's mission. One group, the 142nd Military Intelligence Linguist Company, has come to the aid of many active duty units. Their story is featured in our centerfold on pages 14 and 15.



On the more serious side, Quote/Unquote this month discusses the issue of freedom of speech in the military. This controversial subject is covered on page 29.

Finally, many INSCOMers are living in the past. The Society for Creative Anachronism seeks to recreate the Middle Ages. Read about these modern-day knights on page 23.

May Day—a German Tradition

by Robert L. Wostoupal

At dawn on the first of May in Germany, the Maypole, symbol of the kindest month of the year, is erected on the village squares amid general gaiety. The bark is stripped from an enormous pine tree and long, multicolored ribbons are hung from its tip, which is decorated with a crown of leaves and flowers. Then wooden figurines representing peasants at work are placed around it.

Another custom of the day is for farmers to hang a Maybush whose branches are decorated with multicolored ribbons on their stable doors. Popular belief endows this bush with a beneficial influence on the cattle's fertility. In Bavaria, it is customary to hang the Maybush on the house door of young married couples, hoping that the fertile spirit of nature will guarantee them children.

During the night of April 30, the young men go and place a Maypole, generally a young birch tree, beneath the bedroom window of their heart's desire, a gesture of love for which all the young girls secretly hope.

The Maypole symbolizes the spirit of the tree, a spirit which can also be represented by a person covered with leaves and flowers. He is known as "Jack in the Green" in England and "Green George" in the Slavic countries, but his name varies in Germany according to the region—Maikonig (King of the May), Maikobold (May Sprite), Pfingstlein or Graskonig. The "Leaf Goblin" wears a particularly weird costume in Baden, a thick coat of straw and a long straw tail from which hangs a bell. Around Karsau the May Goblin wears "armor" of wood, straw and moss. He hides his face behind a woman's mask and a large red heart adorns his breast. It is not unusual, should he leave his abode, for the women to give him a surprise watering, a custom which they claim will assure a sufficient amount of rain.

The young man who is elected May King can also represent the spirit of vegetation. A race to the May tree always

precedes the election. In many districts it is customary to hold a mock hanging of the May King. The spirit of vegetation which he symbolizes is thus killed so it can come to life once more endowed with new vigor. The King of the May often chooses a companion, the Queen of the May, who is regarded as the symbol of summer. She is accompanied by a retinue of maids of honor adorned with flowers.

As you can see, traditions and customs of May are as many and varied as the people who observe them.



German fetes Welcome spring

by Robert L. Wostoupal

Germans have many springtime holidays. Numerous church feasts are tied to Easter and there are two secular holidays, May Day and the Day of German Unity, that are, by coincidence, based on events that took place at this time of year. Some of the holidays that fall during May are:

May Day (Maifeiertag), May 1

This holiday brings two quite different images to mind in Germany, flowers and Maypole dancing in the countryside and labor rallies in the cities.

May Day traditions probably come from ancient spring rites. Though there is some observance in most rural areas, it is only in Bavaria that we find celebrations approaching the English traditions of May dancing, May baskets and May

Cont'd. next page



Fetes cont'd.

queens. Many Bavarian towns have a permanent Maypole on some centrally located green. This will be the center of folk festivals on May Day.

Though May Day is not an official holiday in the United States, an event here contributed to the character of the observance in Germany today. The notorious Haymarket riot in Chicago grew out of a strike on May 1, 1886. Americans were appalled by the riot and the union movement suffered a setback because of it. Police suppression served to rally European socialists who, in 1889, proclaimed May 1 an international labor day. You'll find rallies, sometimes radical ones with red flags flying, in many German cities.

Ascension Day (Christi Himmelfahrt), May 19

This holiday marks Christ's rise into Heaven after he had

appeared to his disciples. Tradition has it that this ascension took place from the Mount of Olives on the fortieth day after Easter and it is this day, always a Thursday, on which the holiday is observed.

The fact that the holiday falls in the middle of the week helps account for the fact that there is little color to the observance. Most people work the next day, so the holiday is isolated and few have a chance to take a trip.

Pentecost (Pfingsten)

The holiday of Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, though virtually unknown in the United States, is a very important one in Germany, only slightly less significant than Easter. It is held on the Monday that falls exactly 50 days after Easter Sunday and marks the day the Holy Spirit descended on the disciples.

In Europe, the Easter Bunny Takes on many forms

by Robert L. Wostoupal

Which came first, the chicken or the egg? Scholars have never resolved this problem of priority. One thing is certain, though, the rabbit is younger than the eggs he delivers year after year at Easter.

In ancient Greece and Egypt, the rabbit was considered a symbol of fertility because of his proverbial proclivity for multiplication and because his hops, leaps and bounds were synonymous with the joy of living. The English say someone who can't stand still is "as mad as a March hare."

In Germany, the rabbit supposedly hops from garden to garden hiding eggs of chocolate, sugar and marzipan. But it seems that he didn't always have a cultural vocation. In the arts he was represented as a harmful animal. He had to wait for Albrecht Durer's famous engraving entitled "The Rabbit" before he acquired a more savory reputation. By the end of the Middle Ages, people were soliciting good fortune, riches and plenty by offering bread baked in the shape of a

rabbit. This custom, however, was observed at New Year, not at Easter.

The tradition of the rabbit carrying eggs for children came from Alsace in the 17th century. A hand-written document in Heidelberg dated 1683 also refers to this custom. But it did not really take hold until the 19th century during the Biedermeier (early Victorian) period.

Depending on the region, other animals dispute the rabbit's right to carry multicolored eggs to German children. Between the Wester and Elbe Rivers it's the cuckoo, in Thuringia it's the swan, in other areas the fox and the rooster. In the Tyrol the Easter hen takes over this mission. Around Aachen and in France and Belgium the church bells fly to Rome on the day before Good Friday (Maundy Thursday) and return full of eggs on Easter Sunday.

Easter keeps the rabbit fully occupied. He has to be very quick to fill the nests constructed by children everywhere for his eggs. In some areas he comes on Palm Sunday, in others on Maundy Thursday. But, whatever his visiting day may be in any particular place, you can bet not a single child will forget him.

1980 almanac Available

The 1980 editions of the popular and useful military reference books published by Uniformed Services Almanac, Inc., are now available. These handy paperback volumes, filled with the latest, most current information, have been providing detailed compensation and benefits information for all military personnel and their families for many years and have a well deserved reputation for being accurate, timely and packed with important and interesting data.

The Uniformed Services Almanac for active duty members, in its 22nd year of publication, again presents the unique, computerized "take-home" pay tables which enable personnel to determine tax and social security withholding, as well as basic pay and allowance information. All major new developments and changes regarding CHAMPUS, veterans benefits, special pay and bonuses, and many more subjects of interest are included. Special sections are devoted to insurance, dependency and indemnity compensation and survivors benefits, including the latest survivor benefit plan changes.

The sixth editions of both the National Guard Almanac and Reserve Forces Almanac focus on specific information prepared for members of these components. Each of these 160 page volumes contains detailed information regarding daily, week-end and annual pay, comprehensive retirement coverage, promotions, benefits, organization and other important subjects. Complete coverage of the new Survivor Benefit Plan for members of the Reserve components and other changes which are of interest to all Guard and Reserve members and their families are also included.

Learn to manage Your time

by Mrs. Rebecca S. Williams

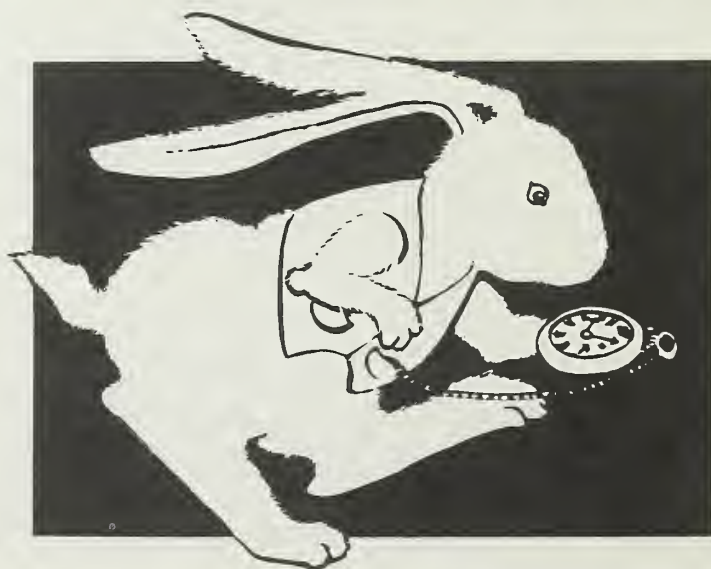
Today trying to do more with less is fast becoming a way of life in many offices at Vint Hill Farms Station. Regardless of functional area, we are all striving to improve our efficiency.

Time management is a process that increases individual and organizational efficiency by eliminating waste and increasing productivity. Effective use of time starts with planning, setting priorities and accurately estimating the time required to perform each task.

To apply the principles of time management to your work, begin by reserving approximately one hour a week for planning. This should include establishing a list of priorities. Before going any farther, review this list with your supervisor—very often your priorities and your supervisor's will differ. The prioritized list should then be revised periodically to keep pace with your organization's current projects and priorities.

Next, formulate a weekly written plan of items to be accomplished and a more detailed "to do" list. The daily list should show the approximate amount of time it takes for a given task, allowing for preparation time such as information gathering. This list should be reviewed at the end of each day and compared to your time estimates to determine the actual time it took to complete each project. A well formulated plan should provide a time guideline to follow for recurring responsibilities. It should show when excessive time is being spent on responsibilities that your supervisor doesn't consider as valuable as you had perceived. This will insure that your available time can be spent most efficiently. It is also beneficial to make a daily or weekly schedule of events and appointments for your supervisor to have at his or her fingertips.

Cont'd. next page



Knowing the law can help you

May Day will be celebrated in contrasting ways. The Soviet Union will flex its military muscle with parades and troop demonstrations, while the U.S. will, in far less spectacular manner, quietly pay homage to the law. May Day is Law Day in America. This year's theme is "Law and Lawyers Working For You."

The system

Law is that invisible power of our society that makes equal justice a realistic goal. The cornerstone of the American justice system is the consistent protection of individual rights. Laws are made by our elected officials and reflect our traditional concepts of what is right and proper in this expanding and changing society.

The "adversary system" we embrace is our way of resolving disputes through the presentation of arguments and facts in a court by lawyers.

Lawyer—What is it?

A lawyer is an officer of the court who is licensed to represent clients before a judicial body. Admission to the bar requires an undergraduate degree, a law degree and passing a state bar examination. A lawyer is an "arranger" in society. His role can include that of counselor, advocate, public servant, and civic leader. The legal profession is ruled by strict ethical standards, so a lawyer can be counted upon to be the champion of any cause, task or mission he accepts.

When to use a lawyer

Ordinarily, disputes with neighbors can be resolved by compromise. Minor consumer-related legal problems may be resolved without legal formalities in small claims courts. These situations generally do not require the assistance of a lawyer.

Use a lawyer to protect your rights. Consult with an attorney if you are considering the purchase of property, or are involved in planning a will, domestic problems, contracts, an accident (especially if there are personal injuries), financial problems or any other situation which could affect your rights or property.

Military lawyers

Active and retired members of the military services may receive free legal advice. The Judge Advocate General's Corps also provides qualified defense counsel to soldiers accused of any violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Beyond that, the JAG Corps responds to claims, procurement problems and individual legal assistance problems. Depending on the particular rules of the jurisdiction, your legal assistance officer can help with consumer problems, indebtedness, wills, estate planning, domestic relations, adoptions, dependent problems, property questions, powers of attorney and taxation. JAG Corp's clients enjoy a confidential attorney-client relationship, just as if a civilian practitioner were employed.

time management cont'd

Learning to delegate, when possible, is a very important factor in time management. By delegating you do not lose the responsibility for the task, you transfer the actual work to someone who has the available time. In the federal government, document reproduction, making non-urgent telephone calls or filing routine correspondence are examples of this type of work. If delegation of responsibility in these areas is not possible, establish a specific time during the day for these routine activities.

In order to manage your time, it is necessary to have the cooperation of your co-workers. Train others to help you accomplish this by encouraging your supervisor to give you routine work at a given time each day, by establishing deadlines on incoming work and by devising a system for keeping track of office personnel, such as using an "in/out" board.

A substantial amount of time can be wasted searching through stacks of paper to locate a specific project. Set up folders or baskets so you can concentrate on one at a time. It takes less time to work on one project for an hour than portions of it at 15-minute intervals throughout the day. Working intermittently all too often requires having to start from the beginning to refresh your memory before continuing with the project.

There will be times, of course, when set priorities must be

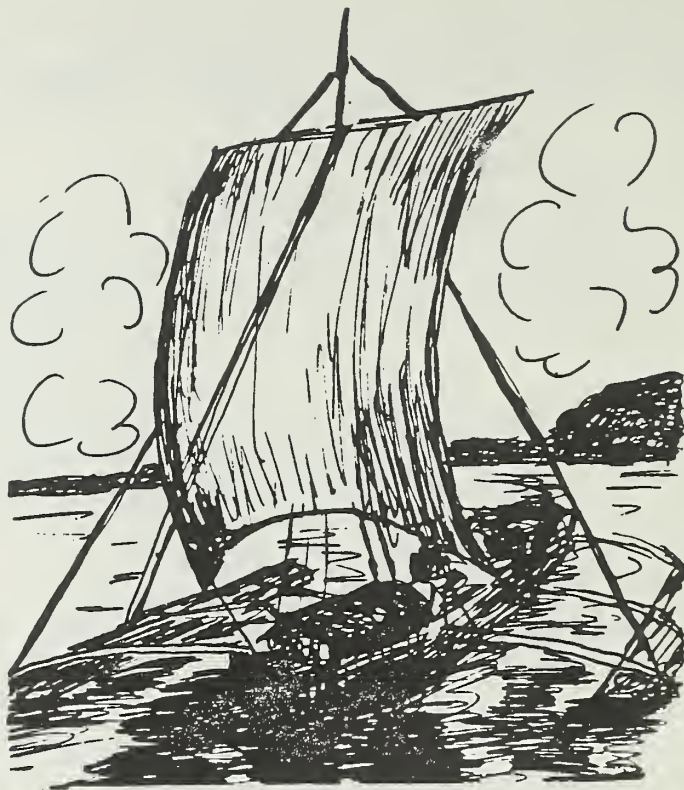
changed. Last minute projects happen and you must learn to give yourself enough flexible time to fit them into the schedule. There will always be interruptions throughout the day, the telephone, visitors, supervisor and co-worker imposed time. Your priorities should not be so tight that you cannot devote the required time to these special projects.

After all else has been accomplished, you should reserve a portion of time at the end of the day to prepare for the next. Organizing papers into a useful sequence will help you start the following day by planning to work on a simple item to "prime" your mind. This will allow you to comfortably progress to more difficult tasks.

You may ask yourself if spending time on implementing the suggestions outlined in this article are really worth the effort. It may not seem so at first and it may be difficult to get yourself into the habit of setting aside a small portion of the day for planning and following a priorities list. However, everyone should try to make the best contribution possible to his or her organization and good use of time is an essential ingredient in achieving organizational goals. If you make a concerted effort to follow the specific suggestions of planning, delegating, cooperating, prioritizing and establishing time guidelines to improve your time management, the results will be amazing. Remember, how you manage your time is a personal challenge and accomplishment.

A signalman's Odyssey Continues

by the INSCOM History Office



In the morning—the 10th—we heard formal surrender would be at 10 a.m. at the next day at Malaybalay.

Rhen and Gill left immediately. I was anxious to go, but wanted the other three to come along. They were undecided. All day we tried to persuade Bradbury to come along, but he wouldn't because of his bad feet.

In the morning, everyone at the field attended a meeting to receive instructions for assembling and going to Malaybalay where all Americans in the area were to surrender. At the meeting, a captain warned us about malaria and of starving or being turned in to the Japanese by natives. He said that, if taken prisoner, we would be shot as guerrillas.

After the meeting, Stein, Kapp and I went to Rotterdam, who repeated the captain's warning but gave us pistols, cans of sardines and 10 pounds of rice. Again, he said to go ahead if we were sure that that was what we wanted to do. So we started at 7 p.m. Rhen and Gill told us they would wait for us at the last village we had reached on our first start or at the village just beyond that. But we didn't find them in either village because they had

pushed on ahead, natives told us. Finally, we found Rhen and Gill 18 days later.

We knew they would try to make the northeast coast. Nearly three weeks later natives told us they had seen a big fellow and a little fellow walking together following a stream that met the one we were following. On the way to the coast we met several small American groups. One, a group of Air Corpsmen, had two caribou which were loaded down with enough provisions to last out the war. The three of us became five when we took up with a Field Artillery captain (George Lindahl) and an Air Corps sergeant (J. D. Biss). With pack and blanket roll loaded with supplies we pushed on.

Clambering up cliffs, hugging the narrow base of a canyon where it was light for only six hours a day, we followed the ever-winding course of an ever-swelling river. Our supplies were fast becoming depleted and we were hungry—living on non-poisonous herbs and greens and even monkeys and kalau birds. Rain came almost every day making streams almost impossible to ford. One day we made only about three-quarters of a mile

headway because the jungle was so heavy.

Picking up speed

Things began looking up for us when we met a Filipino constabulary sergeant—a sort of backwoods policeman. He and his three native companions had about five pounds of rice. Knowing what was safe to eat in the jungle, he expanded our menu considerably. And, with his help, we made three small rafts from bamboo. From then on we covered territory in a hurry. He left us several days later upon reaching the village where his wife was staying. On learning that the constabulary sergeant's child was ill with malaria, we gave him most of our quinine tablets.

At this village we finally met Rhen who was completely exhausted, his feet swollen and sore. He was resting. Gill was away on a foraging hunt so we did not get to see him. We told Rhen of our plans to reach Australia by boat and that we would wait at the village of Bislig on the east coast of Mindanao for six days in hope that he and Gill would catch up.

Cont'd. next page

However, things did not turn out as we expected. We waited at Bislig for seven days, but Rhen and Gill failed to come. We were also getting extremely nervous about getting picked up by the Japanese. More ships were going up and down the coast and we reasoned that before long one of them would land because of very good anchorage there. Japanese troops were only a few miles west of Bislig—and to make matters worse, a few of the natives appeared to be anything but trustworthy.

We were fortunate that one of our group had a fairly substantial bankroll. Kapp had worked regular shifts back in Corregidor's main tunnel and had had plenty of time for poker. He was carrying about \$300, though we had not been paid since the end of November. So we spent every cent except for about 10 pesos for a sailing banca, with outriggers, and provisions for our voyage. The natives were glad to do business with us and with the kind of money we offered them it was no wonder.

The "Buckwheat"

The boat, named "Buckwheat," was a sailing banca used to transport a load of about 60 bags of rice between neighboring coastal towns. The hull was a dug-out canoe some 30 or 35 feet long and planked on the sides to give it depth. Having no keel, the boat was kept upright by two heavy balance poles suspended from the outriggers. A bamboo catwalk, 3-feet wide, stretched to the fore-tips of each pole. Fresh rattan rigging served as guy-lines for the wooden mast, which was about 15 feet high.

We braided our own lines from newly-harvested hemp. The jib was a cotton triangular section, while the cotton mainsail was quadrilateral in shape but heavier than the jib. Two small pullies worked the lines for raising and lowering the bamboo boom and the mainsail. A guideline for playing the sail was attached to one end of the lower boom and held on a peg at the stern. The rudder, 4-feet long and 2-feet high, had a tiller handle operated by the helmsman. The hull was open—except for a

loose board "deck" forward of the mast and a small planked area about 7-feet to the stern. The only raised part of the boat was an 8-foot section with a mat of bamboo strips for flooring and roof. The cabin housed the perishable goods and became a shelter for Kapp and Stein when they fell ill. Four could huddle inside when necessary.

Provisions for the voyage included oatmeal, dried milk, rice, mungo beans and corned beef. Coconuts and bananas were squeezed in with the firewood. Tea, salt and a few limes completed the larder. A small bottle of gin was secured and saved for medicinal purposes.

On the night of June 9 we were visited by three young Filipinos nicknamed Max, Sperry and Trench who had heard of our trip and wanted to accompany us because they wanted revenge for: suffering at Davao; the death of a brother in the Philippine Army; and a wish to carry on the war with American forces. Since they claimed knowledge about handling a banca, we took them.

The voyage begins

Late on the afternoon of June 10, we weighed anchor with only the sun, a pocket compass and a National Geographic map of the Far East for navigating. With our Filipino friends watching we prayed, raised the sail and embarked on our journey. God alone knew where or when it would

end. Darwin, our goal, was 1,700 or 1,800 miles away.

The first night out, with a favorable running tide and excellent sailing weather, we made good headway. During the first four days everything was in our favor—even to no Japanese vessels plying the waters between Surigao and Davao. That was what we feared most. On the second night our Filipino friends almost caused a catastrophe by nearly capsizing the banca. After that, we gave them tasks calling for less judgment.

We neared the area of the doldrums when a three-day calm beset us. The creaking booms and flapping sails reminded me of Coleridge's *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*. Rather than drift aimlessly like a painted ship on a painted ocean, we plied our two oars and two paddles to keep a pace of 25 miles a day.

Before we knew it we were sailing through the Dutch Nenoesa Islands southeast of Mindanao. We didn't stop—just surmised the identity of these specks of land from the National Geographic map, the celestial bodies and the 25-cent compass, which gave a reading if shaken hard enough. Heading a bit east of south, we figured in four days we had covered about 250 miles. At this rate, we thought we would reach Australia soon. But fate tricked us, and we saw no more land for 23 days.

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Word processing Speeds data Transmission

Imagine a rough draft interrogator's report being fed into ADP equipment in the 18th MI Battalion's Word Processing Center in Munich. A few short hours later, a photo-ready copy of the report is available to INSCOM staff elements at Arlington Hall Station.

Sounds like the impossible dream? Not so, say officials of INSCOM's Records and Information Management Division. The most sophisticated state-of-the-art equipment is being introduced throughout the command.

In Munich, the 66th MI Group's two word processing centers have been operating successfully since last May. At Fort Meade, the ADCOPS HUMINT and USA Operational Groups are about to launch INSCOM's biggest word processing operation to date. The 11th Combat MI Co. at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., the CI/SIGSEC Support Bn. in San Antonio, Texas, and the 500th MI Gp. in Japan all boast of extensive word processing centers.

Monitored by the Records and Information Management Division, Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity, Headquarters, INSCOM, the Word Processing Program is governed by AR 340-8.

Within the past two years, technology employed in word processors, as well as in other kinds of office equipment, has advanced so fast that it requires every manager to become actively aware of the vast changes in both technology and systematic techniques available to improve the office environment.

WP Is a catalyst

In fact, word processing appears to be the catalyst for the office of the future and the concepts for obtaining

Cont'd. next page

Odyssey cont'd.

A hot sun beat down on old "Buckwheat." Stein got sunstroke and needed care for a week in the cabin. The watches were lengthened. If Kapp was at the tiller, Lindahl and I would be pulling the long, heavy oars through rope locks on the forward deck. Biss and Trench would be making line from hemp and repairing the sheet while Sperry and Max would be out on the catwalk sculling with paddles. We might have been satisfied with only a mile an hour if we had known what was in store.

For the next 20 days weather terrible as any seafaring man could boast of hit us. Squalls, storms and high winds buffeted us incessantly. Mountainous waves lifted us, then, as we hovered on the crest, plunged us to the trough to begin the next cycle. The boat shipped water and each

hour of the day saw the bilge can in operation.

For the rest of our trip, there was rain each day—sometimes for a few hours, sometimes all day. There was no shelter except the space under our remaining half-shelter stretched from side to side. Kapp, with an ailing back and kidney, joined Stein in the "cabin." To Lindahl, Biss and me this loss of another man meant an extra three and a half hours on watch.

The man at the tiller sat on a hard board behind the burlap-covered box which housed the compass and tiny lantern, he'd shiver in a huddled position with only a soaked GI blanket for warmth worrying over the helm answering. He'd watch the whitecaps ship over the sides with nothing warm to drink and no one to talk to. It seemed as though the end of each watch would never come nor

daylight be born again. Since it was almost always too cloudy to see the southern Cross—and the Northern Star was visible only part of each evening—the sight of the morning star, Venus, was welcome.

In daylight, with soaked and ripped sails hauled down, we played the boat around and headed north rather than south to keep on an even keel and save the outriggers from the waves' malicious pounding.

When the sky was clear and the sails were working, we tacked, close-hauled, into the stiff south wind despite the waves. During a storm, with sails torn and boom broken, we held on and just rode it out. Once broadside waves split an outrigger beam—and if we hadn't tied it with a long piece of carbonera rope salvaged from a drifting Dayak fishing canoe, we'd have been goners.

Cont'd. next issue

increased clerical productivity and improved professional staff output are embodied in this phenomenon which is fast changing INSCOM's offices.

Being a progressive command with its ear tuned to the drummer of the future, INSCOM has joined its counterparts in business and government in the parade toward the office of the future.

The addition of word processing equipment throughout INSCOM is already giving our managers the ability to manipulate, store and retrieve information with speed, accuracy and efficiency. Such a wide range of applications was never before available to the INSCOM action officer/manager.

It's easy to get carried away with the shiny hardware and visions of smoothly automated word processing systems producing miraculously fast, beautiful copy under ideal conditions. But the output of all technology depends on people, on operators who must understand and should enjoy what they are doing and on users who have strong, sometimes antiquated ideas about how, where and when they want their work done.

To meet this challenge INSCOM has an overall stratified training program that encompasses top level managers; division, branch and section chiefs; and first-line supervisors, operators and clerk typing personnel.

Catherine Allen, INSCOM Word Processing program manager, recently arranged for training of top level managers. This training consisted of orientation and briefings designed to let managers know what kind of office equipment is on the market today.

For example, Col. R. E. Jewett, INSCOM DCSPER, his deputy, Lt. Col. D. L. Parsons and David Stein, director, Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity,


toured the "paperless office" at the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C.

Developed by MICRONET Inc., a consulting firm, the paperless office links together an impressive array of various types of state-of-the-art office equipment from 17 manufacturers. This equipment includes video display terminals that allow keyboarding of information; a facsimile system, which, at speeds of two minutes per page, sends copies anywhere in the world by telephone and a dictation thought tank system that allows busy executives to dictate letters over the telephone.

All information is eventually transferred to microfiche, which is filed numerically into a library where it is easily accessible for future reference.

Also, special one-day briefings at the paperless office will be scheduled, along with training at other professional and governmental seminars, to acquaint other INSCOM managers with the fast evolving technologies. Included in the changing technology are micrographics, photo composition, facsimile, and electronic communications. INSCOM now uses all of these technologies in one form or another.

William A. Walker, chief, Records and Systems Division, is a futurist with a real appreciation for multifunctional systems. As he spearheads changes in INSCOM's word processing program toward "the office of the future," he realizes the valid criterion of distinction is the extent that managers know how to perform and master the great mass of data at their command.

Says Walker, "technology is currently available and will be used more as the cost of labor crosses the cost of equipment. This technology is really creating a new frontier in the office environment and, at the same time, a whole new range of opportunities for operators and managers alike. 



Word processing equipment is vital to Army intelligence. (U.S. Army photo)

Try a BIKECENTENNIAL vacation

by Capt. Brent K. Wilcox, U.S.A.F.

That last trip to the neighborhood gas station convinced me. Was there going to be any way to afford my customary motorcar vacation across America when gas costs \$1.25 a gallon? The answer was a decided yes—if I only cut out a few frills like food or accommodations. Not wanting to sacrifice my leave for a less than satisfactory vacation (to escape the rigors of the HQ staff), I'm using my bicycle for transportation on this summer's vacation. Yes, I said *bicycle*.

Not as fanatical as it may seem to the non-cyclist, I already use my bicycle almost exclusively to commute back and forth to work. (However, I shun days which are cold and wet.) Commuting is especially pleasant in the spring and summer when the sun is at its best, the birds are singing, squirrels are dashing about and the trees are a lush green. So, why not use the bicycle for vacation? All it takes is a little more distance each day, some detailed planning and a few accessories.

Where to go?

Using some form of mass transit, the whole country—even the whole world—awaits the cyclist. Ride AMTRAK to your favorite national park. Cycle to all the sites you've always wanted to see and spend each leisurely moment enjoying yourself. Take a cruise ship to the Caribbean and cycle across an island whose population is largely French-speaking. Bus to Florida and spend a week or two enjoying and exploring game and wildlife preserves. Fly to France or the United Kingdom and see direct descendants of some of our nation's founding fathers. The choices are infinite.

With the sun at your back, the wind in your face—and a great sense of accomplishment at the end of the day, you'll travel as no motorist can—close to the earth, just you and your bike. Such travel is by your own steam and initiative

Take BIKECENTENNIAL, for instance. Started by people who want to promote bike touring of America, non-profit BIKECENTENNIAL sponsors trips across the U.S.—literally. In their words:

"Bicycle touring brings a refreshing approach to long-distance travel. It's the perfect way to really see and experience the face of America and it's many peoples. Bicycle touring is an end in itself; an opportunity to learn more about this country on a one-to-one basis. . . (we have) already researched and developed more than 7,000 miles of long-distance touring routes throughout the United States."

BIKECENTENNIAL has one 21-day trip which stretches from Missoula, Mont. to Jasper, Alberta. There are five departure dates in the June-July timeframe. This fantastic ride will take you through breathtaking vistas of the Swan Range to Flathead Lake (one of the largest freshwater lakes in the U.S.), through the Flathead Na-

tional Forest to the Kootenay, Banff and, finally, Jasper National Parks. Talk about scenery!

American Youth Hostels heads an ever growing list of groups promoting touring by alternative means, i.e., sans motorcar.

Bicycling becomes more and more a way of American life each time the cost of fossil fuels goes up. With the degree of technology in bicycles available today, this once glamorous sport offers a chance to escape the shackles of a motorcar. Indeed, bicycling provides exercise, vivid smells, images and sounds unavailable to the motorist.

One day last summer while cycling to work, I followed a man who was also cycling. On the back of his jacket was embroidered the slogan: "POWERED BY THE WORLD'S MOST EFFICIENT ENGINE." Next time you fill up the gas tank, think about that guy's jacket. I think he's right.



Useful Addresses

Organized trips all across the nation:

BIKECENTENNIAL
P.O. Box 8308
Missoula, Mont. 59807

Bike tours in the U.S. as well as overseas for both youth and adult groups:

AMERICAN YOUTH
HOSTELS
AYH National
Headquarters
Delaplane, Va. 22025

Tours in the scenic state of Vermont:

VERMONT BICYCLE
TOURING
R.D. 3
Bristol, Vt. 05443

Ride and ferry from Juneau, Alaska, to Vancouver, British Columbia (July 4 to 14):

AYH (West Michigan)
3702 Auburn

Grand Rapids, Mich. 49505
(Self-addressed stamped envelope, please)

A gala tour of chateaux and cathedrals in France:

France:
BIKE TOUR FRANCE
P.O. Box 32814
Charlotte, N.C. 28232

See and experience ecotopia at first hand:

BICYCLE TOURS
NORTHWEST
6850 48th NE
Seattle, Wash. 98115

It just takes will power

by CW3 Sidney J. Balcom
902nd MI Group, PCF

Pentagon Counterintelligence Force

During my lifetime, I've smoked about 500,000 cigarettes. That's right—a half million cigarettes! I've spent about \$7,500 (average price of \$3 per carton) over a 25-year period. I've averaged two-and-a-half packs of butts each day.

It's downright disgusting when I think of all of the things that I could buy with that \$7,500—such as a 10 percent down-payment on a home. On a yearly basis, it's a mortgage payment, a rent payment, a new TV, a new stereo, a Betamax. And to think that it all went up in smoke.

Why did you start smoking? I started when I was 15 because many of my friends smoked. I can remember that the first cigarette made me cough so hard that I threw up. And that was fun? In the intervening years, I've burned holes in many of my clothes, burned my moustache, not to mention burning the furniture. After 25 years of all that, I kicked the habit.

We all know that smoking *can* cause cancer, emphysema and a lot of other nasty things. It won't happen to you. Those things only happen to the other person. Even if you get cancer, it'll only take 10 years or so off your life. What they don't tell you is where the 10 years gets taken off.

Do you want to quit smoking? *Will power* is the only thing that you need to quit smoking. There are no incantations (even hypnosis, which works for some people, requires will power) and no way that someone can drill a hole in the top of your head and pour in a magic potion. Nor can they give you wonderful pills for it. It all comes down to having will power to quit smoking.

Do you have will power?

There is nothing that anyone can say or do that will make you want to quit smoking. It has to be *your* decision.

Once you've made the commitment to yourself that you want to quit, here are some things that you can do:

- Write to the American Lung Association, the American Cancer Society and the Seventh Day Adventists. They all have programs, such as clinics and literature, that cost little or nothing. Also, you can get literature from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Affairs, National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.



- Before you quit smoking, list all of the reasons you have for quitting on a 3 by 5 card. Add to it every time that you think of another reason. Carry it with you wherever you go. Once you quit smoking, refer to it every time you feel the urge to smoke.

- Before you quit smoking, wrap a 3 by 5 card around your cigarette pack with a rubber band. Every time you light one up, write down the time of day, what you were doing and how badly you wanted the cigarette on a scale of one to five (one—you would have died without it, five—it was worthless).

After you've done this for a couple of days, sit down with your cards and analyze your smoking habit. After all, smoking is your enemy and the best attack requires that you know your enemy.

Armed with that knowledge, you can cut out the worthless cigarettes—and then gradually work your way down so that the only ones that you are smoking are the number ones. Then you can focus your efforts on those vital cigarettes. Once you can get along without them, then you've QUIT. This is a "tapering off" method. Some people can't quit this way and must go "cold-turkey" instead.

Some people find that it is easier to establish a "target date." ("Next Wednesday I will quit smoking.") The day before you quit smoking (if you plan ahead) practice going without your cigarettes. Smoke only half the cigarette. Prepare your mental attitude by repeating "tomorrow I will become a non-smoker." Retire early in the evening to get a good night's rest.

250 attend Prayer Breakfast

More than 250 persons attended the Arlington Hall Station National Prayer Breakfast here February 5. This annual observance was begun by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower while serving as president.

Lt. Gen. (USAF Ret.) Richard F. Shaefer was the guest speaker during the breakfast meeting held in the Consolidated Dining Facility. Shaefer's military career included assignments as chief of staff, U.S. Air Forces Europe; deputy director, Plans and Policy, for the Joint Chiefs of Staff; chief of Operations for NATO's Allied Command, Europe; and deputy chairman of the NATO Military Committee.

Introduced by Arlington Hall Sta-

tion Chaplain (Maj.) Donald R. McConnell, Shaefer voiced deep concern about current world trends toward international conflict. These trends, he believes, can be reversed if the world's Christians take a positive stand for a return to government based on Christian principles.

The breakfast program began with a welcome from U.S. Army Garrison, commander, Col. Joseph D. Howard. The invocation was given by the Rev. David T. Ray, auxiliary chaplain for Arlington Hall Station. Music for the program was provided by vocalist Dolores Ward accompanied by pianist Louise Awkard. INSCOM's Command Chaplain (Col.) Richard W. Mansur gave the closing benediction.

Smoking cont'd.

Say that you aren't going to smoke today. Maybe tomorrow you'll smoke, but you're going to make it through the day without smoking. Sometimes you might have to take it hour by hour ("I'm not going to smoke this hour. Maybe next hour I'll smoke, but this hour I won't").

For the first few days, stay away from coffee, because the caffeine triggers the desire for a cigarette. (Also, avoid colas and tea for a few days.)

Don't try to lose weight while you're quitting smoking. Both activities require behavior modification. To try to change more than one habit at a time is more than most people can handle.

Tips for quitting

After you've made the commitment and stopped smoking, keep your cigarettes in an inconvenient place. Hide your ashtrays. Refer often to your list of reasons. Drink lots of water. Delay having that cigarette and the urge will go away. When you feel like having a cigarette, do something else. A few deep breaths also will help.

Satisfy the urge to put something in your mouth by munching carrot sticks and celery. Sugar-free mints also give your mouth something to do. Spend a lot of time in places where you're not allowed to smoke such as the library, stores, buses, theaters and even in bed.

Side effects

There are some adverse side effects that you may run into during the first few days. You see, it takes

10 to 15 days for the nicotine to get worked out of your system and during that time your body will notice it. For instance, you may gain weight. This is because food tastes better now that your tastebuds are no longer messed up with the nicotine. However, the health risk of one pack of cigarettes per day is the equivalent to being 50 pounds overweight.

Increase your activity. You may be restless or nervous. Moderate exercise will help; try being patient—scream a lot, beat the rugs, etc., but remember that it will pass. You may have headaches. (This is because the nicotine-constricted blood vessels, which can cause cold feet and cold hands, are expanding back to normal.) Drink plenty of water and sugarless juices to flush the nicotine from your system. Take more showers to relax.

Find a buddy to quit with you. Reinforcing each other makes it easier.

Quitters are winners

Remember, like the alcoholic who becomes an alcoholic again after one drink, one cigarette in the future puts you right back to being a smoker again. But, while quitting we all backslide a little. If that happens, go back and review all the tips again—remember to delay the next cigarette, drink lots of water and keep busy by doing something else.

There are many advantages to being a non-smoker. Do you have the courage to find out what they are?

(Appreciation is given to the Potomac Lung Association of Fairfax, Va., for the training and material from which this article was prepared.)

First Ops boasts artists

by Sgt. Jan Bowman

Sgt. Ronald A. Phillips, A 98C of 1st Operations Battalion, Field Station Augsburg, famous for his 1979 chess battle with Boris Spassky, is also a multi-talented artist. A college art major, he has worked in nearly every media, but his favorites are oil, pen and ink and acrylic. His preferred subjects are those portraying pensive, contemplative scenes which he enhances by using realistic subject matter and subdued, opaque colors.

Chess, Phillips' near obsessive pastime, has proved to be his chief bane since college. "Even the cat hates the chess board," he says, "but no one balks at my painting, so it's a safer bet."

Phillips, a native Floridian, has been drawing since he was old enough to hold a crayon. Prophetically, some of his first subjects were stick-figure soldiers. In his third year of college at Florida State, Phillips' draft number of 45 prompted him to enlist in the Army Reserve. After Basic Training, he worked for several advertising agencies where he handled various accounts, including the W.T. Grant department store chain. In 1974, he enlisted in INSCOM and came to FS Augsburg on his first tour.

His goal: independence in the 1980s. "I'd like to develop my art until it can support me." Phillips' immediate plans include teaching a class in oil painting this spring and holding several art shows throughout the year.



Spec. 4 Ronald A. Phillips (Photo by Sgt. Jan Bowman)



Sgt. "Andy" Bowen (Photo by Sgt. Jan Bowman).

Another 1st Ops. Bn. soldier, Sgt. Benjamin Andrew Jackson (Andy) Bowen ("That name has caused me a lot of grief.") specializes in oil painting. From early in high school, Bowen, an 05H, found his attention divided between his painting and his musical talents. After graduation, he married and enlisted in INSCOM. Then his musical pursuits replaced art for a five-year period. But in 1975, while stationed at Field Station San Antonio, he fully returned to art.

Bowen's favorite theme is heroic fantasy in the manner of Frank Frazetta, but his range is far from limited. His talented brush has yielded landscapes, still lifes, seascapes, westerns, portraits and surrealistic canvases. "I can copy any style," says Bowen, "but my recent goal has been to develop my own distinctive style—one that people will see and say 'That's a Bowen work.' " His self-imposed goal at this point is to become a recognized science fiction cover artist.

In his spare time, Bowen is active in battalion sports, writes and plays music with the band "Blitz," collects books and spends time with his wife, Linda, and their four children. "A big part of success is drive and willpower and I feel I have the will to do it," says Bowen.

National Guard linguists

by Maj. Kenneth R. Sumpter

In June 1978 Fort Carson Colo. received visits from two dignitaries, the Minister of Defense of Japan and the Minister of Defense of Korea. Since neither of them spoke English, the Fourth Mechanized Infantry Division had a problem. The division wanted their distinguished guests to understand its capabilities, but how would they overcome the language barrier? The IR commander needed a linguist with military knowledge and background who could translate the division's capabilities briefing, present that briefing in Japanese or Korean and act as interpreters for both parties as they toured the post. And he needed him on short notice!

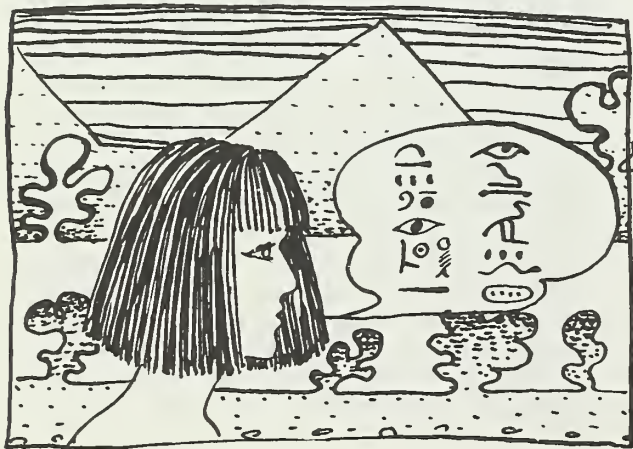
Fortunately, the Fourth Mechanized Infantry Division knew about the 142nd Military Intelligence Linguist Company of the Utah Army National Guard. The 4th Military Intelligence Detachment had used personnel from the 142nd in the past. Linguists from the company supported division training in May 1977 and 1978. During these exercises, 142nd personnel played as prisoners of war and evaluators of the interrogation techniques and language skills of the personnel in the division's military intelligence battalion. The linguists were requested to play this role in order to provide interrogation testing in their MOS languages.

The linguist company took up the challenge. Within two or three days of the initial contact, highly qualified linguist personnel from the 142nd were at Fort Carson ready to accomplish their mission. They had translated the briefings into Japanese and Korean, written them in Romaji and Hongul and studied background material to enable them to answer questions intelligently. In spite of their civilian obligations, these guardsmen-linguists had been able to arrange the time required to fill the Fort Carson request.

Other units who know the 142nd are coming to expect a similar high level of performance in other support tasks. Part of the reason for the skill level of the guardsmen is their maturity. The unit currently has a strength of 194 men.

Their average time in service is approaching eight years. Eighty percent of the linguists have completed more than six years of Reserve duty. In addition many have completed several years of schooling beyond high school. Unit personnel hold forty-one bachelor of arts degrees, twenty-one bachelor of science degrees, eight master of arts degrees, five master of science degrees, seven master of education degrees, one master of library science degree, three doctor of education degrees, six doctor of philosophy degrees and two juris doctor degrees.

Several of these degree holders are language teachers in

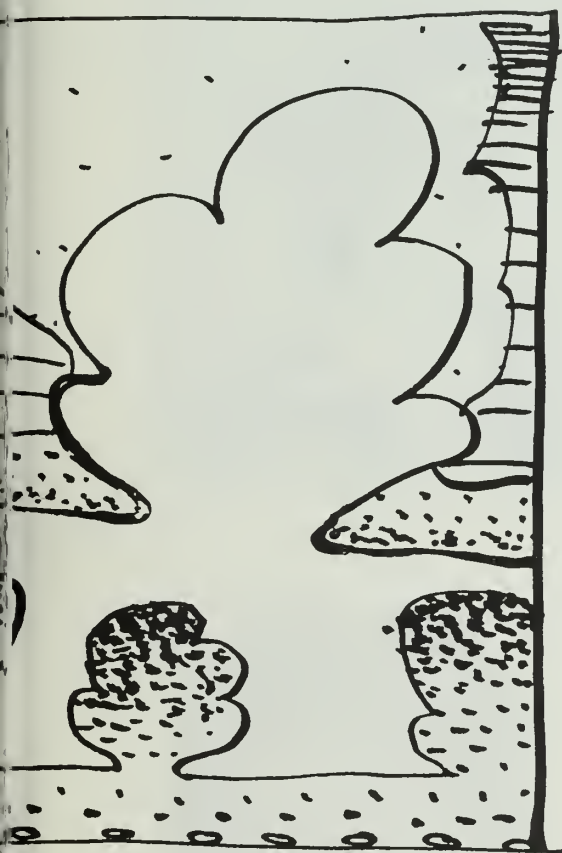


local high schools or universities. Most of them have spent two or more years as civilians in foreign lands. They are well acquainted with the customs, geography, economics, and political aspects of other countries. They want to maintain and enhance their language skills and they feel a commitment to this nation's military objectives.

The company was initially organized in February 1960 with three platoons. The personnel were qualified as interrogators, analysts, translators and editors. At this time, the unit strength was fifty-four officers and enlisted men. Dur-

ave an important mission

ing the last eighteen years, the unit has grown to 194 officers and enlisted men. That's seven platoons of interrogators divided into twenty-three language sections. These seven platoons are organized as follows: headquarters with its administration, motor, communications, mess and training sections; the Central European Platoon with Polish, Czechoslovakian, Russian, Hungarian, Romanian, and Bulgarian sections; the North African/Middle East Platoon with Arabic (Egyptian), Arabic (Syrian) and Turkish sections; the Latin American Platoon with Spanish, Portuguese (Brazilian) and Portuguese (European) sections; the



West Pacific Platoon with Chinese (Mandarin), Chinese (Cantonese), Korean and Japanese sections; the West European Platoon with Dutch, German, and French sections; and the North European Platoon with Finnish, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish sections. Unit personnel also speak Persian, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Tongan, Italian, Thai and Philippines as third languages.

Several other units have been able to make good use of 142nd linguists. These include the 1st Division at Fort Riley, Kan., the 101st Airborne Division (air assault) at Fort



Campbell, Ky., and the 19th Special Forces of the Utah Army National Guard. The Big Red One used 142nd linguists as interrogators and liaison interpreters during REFORGER in 1974 and 1975. The division called on the 142nd again in the summer of 1978 as instructors for language refresher courses in German and Russian. The 101st Airborne Division requested augmentation from the company for REFORGER 1976. The 142nd linguists were attached to the interrogation section of the military intelligence battalion and to the intelligence staff. Since there was no prisoner of war play during REFORGER, these linguists were used as interpreters and translators. Those working with the intelligence staff translated the threat briefing and stood ready to receive and brief German military and paramilitary personnel who visited the division. Those working with the interrogation section were engaged primarily in the translation of the "Air Assault in Action" demonstration from English into German. This demonstration was presented to then NATO commander, Gen. Alexander Haig, his staff and major commanders of NATO forces. The 101st was able to provide simultaneous English and German narrations with the demonstration, thanks to the 142nd's linguistic skills.

Commanders on the other side of the globe have been able to use the 142nd's linguists equally well. For instance, the 19th Special Forces in Utah have trained on several occasions in Korea. Unable to fill all their linguist slots with qualified personnel, the Special Forces have requested augmentation from the company for their overseas training. The linguists who filled this request trained for six months with the supported unit, then flew to Korea with them. Once in Korea, they played a vital role in coordinating the training with the special force's Korean counterparts.

Each team consisted of a Korean commander and four

Cont'd. page 21

Palo receives highest score

by Kirk Hazlett

"I had heard that the Intelligence School at Fort Devens was one of the toughest in the Army. But I volunteered and came here determined to be one of the best.

Pvt. Jeanne Marie Palo recently graduated from 05H (electronic warfare/cryptologic interceptor-Morse) training with the highest average ever achieved here—98.258.

Palo came to USAISD with no background in Morse code or Intelligence specialties. Her previous training had been in Patient Administration at Fort Sam Houston. She completed that course as "distinguished graduate." When she finished her training, though, Palo found there were no vacancies in that field.

Given the chance to transfer to another specialty, she chose the Intelligence field because "It sounded pretty exciting, and from what I had been told, it would be quite a challenge for me," she said.

EW/Crypto training proved to be every bit as difficult as Palo had been told. "Things looked pretty grim for a while," she says. "I got stuck on one code speed and thought I'd *never* get past it! But I kept telling myself, 'Don't give up.' And I didn't!"

Palo doesn't feel that she's really that special, though. "Anyone can do the same thing I did," she says. "All it takes is the determination to succeed. You have to set a goal for yourself and always keep that goal in mind. It's not *that* much effort. It's really a simple matter of keeping your mind on where you're going."

Palo's time in the Army has been one of sheer optimism. She entered Basic Training and "loved it!" She attended the Patient Administration course at Sam Houston and came out the distinguished graduate. And now, she has taken Devens and the Intelligence School by storm.

Her future plans "after six to eight years in the field," are to try for Officer Candidate School. The Intelligence career-minded Palo is on her way to Field Station Augsburg, which she looks forward to as another challenge.



Pvt. Jeanne Marie Palo (U.S. Army photo)



Sgt. James P. Porter
(Photo by Mondary
TASC Photo Facility)

Porter/Scoggins Cited

Two members of the CI/SIGSEC Support Battalion—Sgt. James P. Porter and Spec. 4 Kathleen A. Scoggins—received awards recently.

Porter, a signal security sergeant with the Fort Sheridan Field Office, was awarded CI/SIGSEC's Soldier of the Quarter honors.

Scoggins, a signal security specialist at Fort Sam Houston Field Office, was selected the battalion's Soldier of the Year. She will compete for the 902nd Military Intelligence Group's Soldier of the Year at Fort Meade, Md. in April.



Spec. 4 Kathleen Scoggins (U.S.
Army photo)

ROTC scholarships offered

Attention military and DOD civilians. If you are trying to send your son or daughter through college, Army Reserve Officer Training Corps might be the answer.

There are 6,500 scholarships available under the ROTC program. Each year 700 to 1,000 of these are given to freshmen. They pay for four years of tuition, books and many fees. If you pick one of the expensive private colleges which host ROTC as your alma mater, four years could save you \$15,000.

Also, there are two-and three-year scholarships. Which means freshmen not selected before coming to campus can apply again. Some two-year scholarships are given to cadets who attend Basic Camp. Basic Camp is a six-week stint at Fort Knox, Ky., which

students usually attend between their sophomore and junior years. Basic Camp is for those who came to a four-year campus from a junior college which did not offer ROTC—or for others who started too late for the four-year program widow.

Scholarship cadets are paid up to \$1,000 per year at the rate of \$100 per month as subsistence allowance. This goes on as long as their scholarships are in effect. Add another \$500 or more for attending the Advanced Camp between junior and senior years.

There's another offer which just hit the stores this summer. It's called the Simultaneous Membership Program or SMP. Under the SMP, a cadet can be a member of the Army Reserve or National Guard at the same time he or she

is taking part in Advanced ROTC. This means the cadet as an officer trainee, will receive drill pay from the Reserve or Guard as a sergeant along with the traditional \$100 per month subsistence allowance from ROTC. This could add up to as much as \$10,000 in four years of college, depending upon when you enter the SMP and the training options selected.

There are almost 300 colleges and universities which offer ROTC. Scholarships for ROTC are based on merit—not need. As part of the obligation, there is a four-year commitment to serve on active duty.

For details on entering SMP, check with the professor of military science at your favorite institution offering Army ROTC. Or write ARMY ROTC, Fort Monroe, Va. 23651.

500th MI Group hosts conference

by the 500th MI Group

Japan was ruled by the Tokugawa Shogunate from 1603 to 1867 through loyal Daimyos. Daimyos were feudal lords who had control over the Samurai, or warriors from various districts, being awarded such control for specific exploits. Although the emperor was titular head and a deeply respected and unifying force, the power rested with the shogun—the chief warrior of the land.

Last year, modern-day Daimyos “war lords” of INSCOM's Pacific Commands gathered at Camp Zama, Japan, to discuss matters and plans of mutual interest and impact on their commands.

As the title of this article implies, this was the fifth gathering of the Daimyos. The first was held in December 1977 at Field Station Okinawa. The scene switched to Hawaii in April 1978 for Daimyos II and to Field Station Misawa in August 1978 for Daimyos III. In March 1979, the chill of winter prompted the “war lords” to return to the area under the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Daimyo for Daimyos IV.

Daimyos V, at Camp Zama, was hosted by Col. Roy Strom, commander, 500th MI Group. Other Daimyos in attendance were Col. Seth Burkett, commander, Field Station Okinawa; Lt. Col. Robert Rhoads, commander, INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center, Hawaii; and Lt.

Col. Ralph Stevens, commander, Field Station Misawa. The fifth Daimyo, Col. William Fritts, commander, 501st MI Group, was unable to attend due to last-minute operational considerations.

After two days of discussions on classified topics at Camp Zama, the Daimyos shifted the conference to the scenic Izu Peninsula, a mountainous, 50-mile-long, southerly projection into the Pacific Ocean on the Japanese main island of Honshu. They stayed in and near Shimoda, the port city visited by Commodore Matthew C. Perry in 1854.

Our modern-day Daimyos visited some of the more popular attractions and, in the evenings, relived Daimyos roles by partaking of excellent cuisine and basking in hot mineral water baths for which the Izu Peninsula is famous.

Working hours in the Shimoda portion of the conference were spent in discussions covering a wide range of subjects including administration, logistics and training of replacement personnel.

After two days at Shimoda, the Daimyos headed back to Camp Zama and from there to their individual realms. Parting comments and messages between the Daimyos since the end of the conference indicate that Daimyos V was a valuable tool in the shaping of plans and the solving of problems which affect all INSCOM commanders assigned to INSCOM units in the Pacific.



Lt. Raymond F. Leroy, Jr., performs simulated abdominal thrusts on Sgt. 1st. Class Anthony Midgett. (Photo by Spec. 4 Geneva P. Newberry)

CPR saves lives

by Staff Sgt. Charles Holden

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) can and does save lives. CPR has proven itself in saving the lives of choking victims, drowning victims, and victims of electrical shock or any other accident which causes the heart to stop beating.

Recognizing the needs of the Vint Hill community, Col. John P. Brown, commander, Vint Hill Farms Station (VHFS), recently directed that instruction in CPR be given to all personnel assigned or attached to VHFS. Then he met with Red Cross instructors Richard Gore, Connie Gager and Marion True to discuss and coordinate the program.

The first CPR class began October 9, with information presented by Red Cross volunteer instructors William Armstrong, Gager, True and assistant instructor Jeannie Smith. The four volunteer instructors are from the Cedar Run Volunteer Rescue Squad, Co. 12, Catlett, Va. Under their expert guidance, students were trained by lecture and practical exercises using mannequins designed specifically for CPR training.

VHFS graduates of the first two CPR classes included firefighters Martin Dove, Ellis Smith, Ernest Brown, Steve Ross, Clyde Lomax, Stephen Wade, Harold Downs and David Craun. Others who satisfactorily completed the instruction were Charles Rice, Charles Holden, Jeffrey Iannarelli, Roy McLothlin, Derek Weaver, Alfred Johnson, Anthony Midgett, Ralph Richards, Kevin Barrett and Ester Sheperd.

Two of the graduates, Rice and Holden, are training to be certified to teach CPR along with Smith, who will also receive her instructor's certificate in the near future.

Initial planning called for classes to be graduated every third week. But because of overwhelming response to the program, plans are under way for more CPR courses.



Vint Hill CPR graduates, (left to right) Derek Weaver, Alfred Johnson, Roy McCothlin, Robert Harley, Ester Shepard, Kathleen Brother, Clyde Lomax, Anthony Midgett and Raymond F. Leroy, Jr. (Photo by Spec. 4 Geneva P. Newberry)



Maybe next year

Mark Powell isn't at all sure he wants to sit on Santa's (Sgt. Kelly Denton's) lap though dad, Staff Sgt. Stephen Powell, gives words of encouragement. (U.S. Army photo)



Splint that leg!

Spec. 5 Dale A. Yorgovan straps a splint to the leg of a helpless victim during the Primary Leadership Course at Camp Jackson, Korea. The conduct of a performance oriented class is required for successful completion of the course. (U.S. Army photo)

Yorgovan finishes Leadership course

"We come to learn. We leave to lead" is a motto that now stands crisp and clear in the mind of Spec. 5 Dale A. Yorgovan following his successful completion of the Primary Leadership Course (PLC) at Camp Jackson, Korea.

By the time he finished the four-week course last November, Yorgovan had distinguished himself with a 98.5 academic average—an all-time high for the Wightman NCO Academy. This earned him the title of honor graduate for his class.

"People get out of PLC what they put into it," said Yorgovan, a native of Middletown, Ohio. "It's a great opportunity for growth, if a person is willing to put himself into the school."

"Being honor graduate gives me a sense of pride in accomplishment. I proved to myself that I really had a purpose for being there—to do my best and be the best NCO I could be. They weren't giving away prizes," he added.

Yet, when he returned to his job as an EW repairman assigned to H&S Company at Torii, Yorgovan realized that he did indeed leave PLC with the knowledge needed to be an NCO.

Stoner receives reenlistment award

by Staff Sgt. Gary H. Buck

Sgt. 1st Class Guy Stoner of Operations Company, 501st MI group U.S. Army Field Station Korea, has received a plaque and letter of commendation by the Group Commander, Col. William D. Fritts. Stoner was selected as the 501st MI Group Additional Duty Reenlistment NCO for FY 79. He had retention rates of 123 percent of first term objective and 124 percent of career objective.

Due to his outstanding performance, Operations Company, commanded by Capt. Christopher C. Miller, received the Group Reenlistment Trophy for FY 79.

In addition, Staff Sgt. Bishop Bewley of headquarters and Service Company received a plaque and letter of commendation for his outstanding support of the reenlistment program with retention rates of 119 percent of first term objective and 186 percent of career objective.

The ceremony took on added warmth with the presence of Stoner's parents-in-law who were visiting him in Korea.



Sgt. 1st Class Guy Stoner (second left) poses with the trophy and plaque he received for his reenlistment efforts. Also shown are Col. William D. Fritts, 501st Group Commander and Stoner's parents-in-law. (U.S. Army Photo)



Roney soldier of the quarter

Sgt. Brian P. Roney, with the Operations Company at Torii Station, has received the U.S. Army Japan Soldier of the Quarter Award. Roney, a native of Philmont, N.J., won in succession, Soldier of the Month for Operations Company, Torii Station and U.S. Army Garrison, Okinawa. Before being sent to compete for the top honors on the mainland, he also won Soldier of the Quarter for the U.S. Army Garrison, Okinawa.



Oberst awarded MSM

Another fine example of a good relationship between the SAIC (special agent in charge) of a one-person Resident Office and the host installation.

Chief Warrant Officer George E. Oberst, SAIC, Sierra Resident Office, has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for period of service by Col. Charles Moses, commander, Sierra Army Depot, Herlong, Calif. Oberst has departed for a tour of duty with the 165th MI Battalion, Frankfurt, Germany.

INSCOM is a Family affair

by Staff Sgt. B. J. Crawford

INSCOM is proud of its family—and rightfully so. But I wonder if any other family in America (or INSCOM) can boast of having the INSCOM spirit that mine has.

My brother, Sgt Del Crawford, is a 98G at the 146th ASA Company in Korea. My sister, Brenda Johnson is a sergeant 05D/05H at Field Station Augsburg, and I'm an 05H with the 193rd MI Company in Panama.

All we Crawfords need now is for our sister who is in high school to join the Army as a 98C— then we'll be able to start our own field station!

Incidentally, our father spent a hitch as an 05D years ago in Ethiopia.



It takes more than one

Capt. Paul W. Roach, III, (right) Commander of the operations Company at Torii Station, receives the company's quarterly reenlistment trophy from Lt. Col. John M. Bennis, deputy commander, Torii Station. Ops company won the award for coming closest to achieving its reenlistment goal for first quarter FY 80 with an objective of 12.63, or about 13 service members. Eleven were reenlisted, giving the company 87 percent of its goal. Six of the reenlistees were first termers. (Photo by Spec. 4 Mark Hanke)

FSA soldiers ride with MPs

by Sgt. Jan Bowman

Thanks to a new program, Field Station Augsburg soldiers are now getting a chance to experience military police work firsthand. The "M.P. Observer Program" is an inter-community agreement which allows Field Station soldiers to accompany local M.P.s on a night patrol. Two 1st Operations Battalion soldiers, Staff Sgt. Liz McCrory and Spec. 4 Randy Burkett, recently experienced such a patrol and, through it, gained a new perspective on M.P. life.

The 1st Ops soldiers began their tour of duty on a frosty January night. Using the station house map, the M.P.s outlined the extensive area the patrol was to cover. Burkett and McCrory were impressed with the size of the area of responsibility, which included four kasernes and several military housing areas.

After assigning one soldier to each patrol car, the work began. Burkett at first felt apprehensive that the night would consist of reporting one traffic accident after another. Their first action was to warn a soldier of his car's headlight problem. As the evening progressed, he came to recognize the expertise shown by his partners. The patrol chief knew where to expect trouble and took special care in those areas. While checking buildings for signs of break-in or vandalism, the patrol received orders to check on an injured soldier at the hospital emergency room. After the M.P.s reassured the hurt soldier and recorded the details of his accident, they spent the rest of the evening in walk-throughs of local hot spots.

McCrory was also impressed with the professional attitude displayed by the M.P.s. Her night was divided into halves, the first half observing the routine at the station house and the

second half spent on patrol. She and Burkett were both surprised when they saw the mountain of paperwork necessary to log an incident report. "It was a learning experience," said McCrory, "and a very interesting one."

Most soldiers who have participated in the program have expressed a very positive attitude about it. "I really enjoyed the night I was allowed to ride along. It really exposed me to many new facets of M.P. duty," Burkett said.



Spec. 4 Randy Burkett

Linguists Cont'd.

other Korean soldiers, an American executive officer, and four U.S. soldiers. The linguist from the 142nd holds this amalgamation together. This eleven-man team was to conduct direct-action missions against such vital areas as bridges, communication installations and POL points. Because these points are close to North Korea and because of the hostile relationship existing between North and South Korea, they are guarded by South Korean troops with live ammunition and orders to fire when under suspected enemy attack. To avoid tragedy, close coordination is imperative.

The coordination begins at higher headquarters where the Korean-speaking team leader and his English-speaking executive officer are briefed on the mission in both Korean and English. These briefings are given orally and in writing. At the briefing, teams are given their missions from mission control. The team leader prepares his operations plan and operations order. These are rendered in both English and Korean. Then the team leader and the executive officer present the plan in both Korean and English to mission control and to each other to be sure there is no misunderstanding regarding targets, time on targets, locations and other factors. The translator/interpreter who makes this coordination and briefing possible is the linguist from the 142nd.

During the entire pre-operation briefing, the linguist is providing simultaneous interpretation from Korean to English when the Korean officer is speaking and from English to Korean when the U.S. officer speaks. Then, because he has had time prior to the briefing to work on written transcripts,

he furnishes a Hongul copy of the English briefing and an English copy of the Hongul briefing. These copies are read, and all points of confusion are clarified. The controlling officers and the action officers on the patrol can then be sure they agree in every detail on the mission and its execution. Such agreement is vital to prevent the patrol from coming under live fire from a friendly guard who has not been told his area was the objective of a special forces training mission.

Once the briefings are concluded the special forces team is parachuted into a drop zone in the target area. There they are joined by the linguist who coordinates the efforts of the bilingual, ten-man teams. Since this linguist has trained with the special forces unit, he is familiar with special forces tactics and can make his contribution to his team without being a liability in any way.

The 142nd's success in its augmentation role comes primarily from six factors: the men are skilled linguists; the guardsmen are well-trained interrogators, (they frequently participate in high level field exercises such as REFORGER exercises and Operation Empire Glacier at Fort Drum, N.Y.); they have worked and trained with special forces, engineer, infantry, and artillery units; they are well educated and possess the adaptability and flexibility that comes from higher education; they are mature (the average age of the 194 men in the unit is twenty-six) and, finally, they are committed to the defense of the United States and strive fully to do their part in helping to achieve our national military goal of 100 percent readiness.

Couple share unusual tour

by Pfc. Cindy Wenck

Being assigned a short overseas tour in an isolated area means a year or more of separation from family and friends for most soldiers. This, however, was not the case when Staff Sgts. Danny G. Gream and Lynn E. Quinley got their orders to depart Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, and report to TUSLOG Detachment Four, Sinop, Turkey. The two were married in 1977 while they were stationed at Field Station Berlin and are now serving unaccompanied tours together in Turkey.

When asked how you go about serving an unaccompanied tour with your spouse, Quinley's answer was, "with a great deal of frustration," to which her husband added, "and as many diversions as possible." Gream, a fourteen year Army veteran whose assignment history includes a previous tour at Sinop, as well as Vietnam, Berlin and Herzo, Germany, and four stateside installations, has turned to macrame to occupy some of his spare time. First introduced to the art in November 1979 while on leave, he was quickly hooked and managed to pack away about a four month supply of materials in his hold baggage prior to his departure for Sinop. Since his arrival, he has also started a latch hook rug, thanks to materials he received from his mother-in-law.

Quinley finds her diversions in quilting, crocheting and crewel work. Her first attempt at quilting was in 1978,



Staff Sgts. Lynne E. Quinley and Danny G. Gream work on one of their many projects.



Staff Sgt. Lynne E. Quinley works on a quilt, one of the creations she completed while on unaccompanied tour.

when she made a crib quilt as a learning experience. During her tour, she hopes to complete a queen size quilt. Quinley has also been an active producer of embroidered gifts. Turning to crochet last year, she says her early attempts showed all the beginner pitfalls—dropped stitches, added stitches and garments that were too loose or tight, but she is pleased with her progress.

Quinley entered the Army in March 1974, and has served one previous overseas tour in Berlin, Germany, where she met her husband. The absence of family housing units in Sinop and the problems of living downtown create an additional strain on a joint assignment in an unaccompanied area. Coeducational visitation policies for the installation also apply to married personnel. So Quinley lives in one barracks while her husband is housed in another. In addition, the fact that both are staff sergeants holding the same primary MOS, 98J, makes it impossible for them to work on the same shift. How will the "Grimley's," as they are commonly called at Sinop, pass the year waiting for their Christmas time DEROS? Well, in a philosophical wife's words, "I just hope our baggage will hold all our completed projects!"

Society recreates medieval life

by Sgt. Jan Bowman

"It's like stepping into a time machine", spake Knarlik Wulfherson, "Tis a true escape limited only by one's imagination".

Knarlik Wulfherson is the "persona" or character held by Spec. 4 Robert Hoy in the Society for Creative Anachronism, a club dedicated to the re-creation of the Middle Ages "as they should have been." Hoy, of 1st Operations Battalion, Field Station Augsburg, Germany, originally got involved in the society three years ago in college because of his natural inclination as a history buff. His "Knarlik" persona is of Danish origin and was carefully researched to fit the historical period of 950 to 1050 A.D. Each society member's persona must be authentic in name, time period, costume and life history. However, no actual historical figure nor any character previously listed by the club may be duplicated.

The society first began 18 years ago in Berkeley, Calif., when several friends gathered to hold a medieval banquet. Since that time, it has grown to more than 30,000 members organized into six stateside kingdoms and assorted colonies. The West German "New World" colony consists of roughly 100 people, mostly U.S. military members and dependents.

Club participants know one another chiefly by their society names. While at society gatherings, the "mundane" or non-society side of their lives is forgotten and members interact according to their society personas. Women as well as men hold every conceivable role from fighter to thief to royalty to vagabond.

The Middle Ages are duplicated as closely as possible at club assemblies. Many summer events include camp-outs in pavilion style tents. Food is prepared by the Food Guild and mead, a popular libation, is made by the Brewers' Guild. Armor and clothing are even manufactured by their respective guilds in an authentic manner. A warrior must train with a knight's marshal before being allowed into battle and must be "authorized" by demonstrating his or her martial skills before a group of seasoned fighters. Safety is stressed, so battles are carried out with rattan swords, which although not deadly, do pack a wallop. A knowledge of defense is, therefore, just as important as a strong attack.

The biggest yearly Society event stateside is the Pensic War, a two to three day battle between the East and Middle Kingdoms. Such wars are held on foot and the honor system of blows is followed. If one is struck hard enough that the blow would have "cleaved armor," one obligingly dies. But not for long, because the nights are filled with feasts and revels. "Its rather like Valhalla in that respect," says Hoy.

The only requirements for membership are an honest interest in history and lots of imagination. But, Hoy warns, "the romanticism and chivalry does tend to carry over into your mundane life." But, verily, who could not use a little extra romanticism in his life after all?



Spec. 4 Robert Hoy, dressed in armor, becomes Knarlik Wulfherson, a medieval Danish knight. (Photo by Sgt. Jan Bowman)

Webb joins Olympic torchbearers

by Mary R. Ker

2nd Lt. Deidre K. Webb, an imagery analyst for the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, got a taste of what it would be like to be an Olympic runner when she escorted the Olympic torchbearer Jan. 31.

The Olympic torch was carried from Mount Olympus, Greece, to Hampton, Va., and then to Lake Placid, N.Y., by a relay of 51 runners and their escorts.

Webb first got involved in being an escort when she attended a ski club meeting. The members of the Washington, D.C., Ski Club wanted to get involved in the Winter Olympics for the area. She filled out an

application, met the requirements and, before long, was running alongside the Olympic torch bound for Lake Placid. She was chosen because of her dedication to a stringent physical fitness and running program during her off duty hours.

Webb ran from Washington National Airport to the Lincoln Memorial to do her part in support of the Winter Olympics.

Commissioned in the Army in May 1978, Webb has served at Fort Knox, Ky., and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., prior to her present assignment with ITAC.

She is a graduate of Neshaminy High School, Langhorne, Pa., and Louisiana State University, where she

was a member of Tau Beta Sigma honorary band sorority. She is presently pursuing a master's degree in criminal justice at George Washington University.



2nd Lt. Diedre K. Webb

Scott retires after 34 years

by Mary R. Ker

William S. Scott, of plans and policies in the office of INSCOM's Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics (DCSLOG), retired recently after 34 years of service.

Scott is a native of Shieldhill, Scotland. He came to the United States in 1920.

From 1942 to 1945 he served in the Air Force. During that time, he flew 17 missions as a gunner.

After the war, Scott received his bachelor's degree in accounting from Ben Franklin College and his master's degree in physical administration from Columbia University.

In 1946 Scott went to work at Arlington Hall Station in the Adjutant General's Strength Accounting Office.

He then worked for the Department of the Army Intelligence (G-2) in a special research detachment for a year.

"In 1951," Scott recalled, "I was assigned to the plans branch in GAS-50. GAS-50," he explained, "was one of the operating elements for the General Army Staff responsi-

ble for cryptological equipment used by the Air Force and the Army during World War II.

"During 1951 and 1952," Scott said, "GAS-50 participated in planning and execution of the transfer of cryptologic support to the Air Force when the service was established."

Scott explained, "as the organization of the Armed Forces Security Agency, now the National Security Agency, progressed and many of the functions of GAS-50 were transferred to that agency. The plans branch was transferred to DCSLOG, where it continued its activities of planning cryptologic support to the U.S. Army and to other OSD and governmental activities, which included the White House and the presidential aircraft."

When cryptological responsibility was transferred to the Signal Corps in 1956, Scott moved to the Plans Branch of DCSLOG.

Working in plans and policies, Scott has seen INSCOM grow into what it is today. He has been involved in the planning of every station in INSCOM.

Just before he retired, Scott was the DCSLOG project officer for the establishment of Kunia station in Hawaii. His job, he said, was to "insure that all actions necessary to establish the station and support its people in coordination with all other staff officers were completed."

Among his many other achievements was the part he played in the initiation of the Tri Service Cryptologic Agency Memorandum of Understanding.

Scott has also been the recipient of 26 outstanding performance ratings.

When asked what he felt his biggest accomplishment was, he said that it was the establishment of a field station in Thailand. He said it started as a limited effort and became the biggest station in the command. "It was one of the first field stations to have a swimming pool," he added with a smile.

Scott has several things planned for his retirement. He is going to do some sightseeing in the U.S. Some of the places he hopes to see are the Grand Canyon, the Painted Desert and Yellowstone National Park. He also hopes to go back to college to study income tax law.

Women's football team Comes into its own

by William E. Hawkins

Football is for ladies, too.

For those standing on the sidelines and sitting in the bleachers, it's obvious that women's athletics has progressed significantly in recent years and is reaching a maturation level.

Nowhere in USAREUR is this more apparent than in Field Station Augsburg.

Augsburg's organization and support for women's athletics has been the envy of many other communities in Europe, resulting in recent USAREUR championship softball and basketball teams.

Having the most women soldiers in the community, FSA has provided the nucleus for these teams as shown during the recent football campaign.

FSA's 2nd Operations Battalion won the 1979 Women's Flag Football league championships with a close overtime victory over FSA's Support Battalion.

In so doing, 2nd Ops. Bn. also won the honor of forming the team to represent the Augsburg community in the VII Corps playoffs.

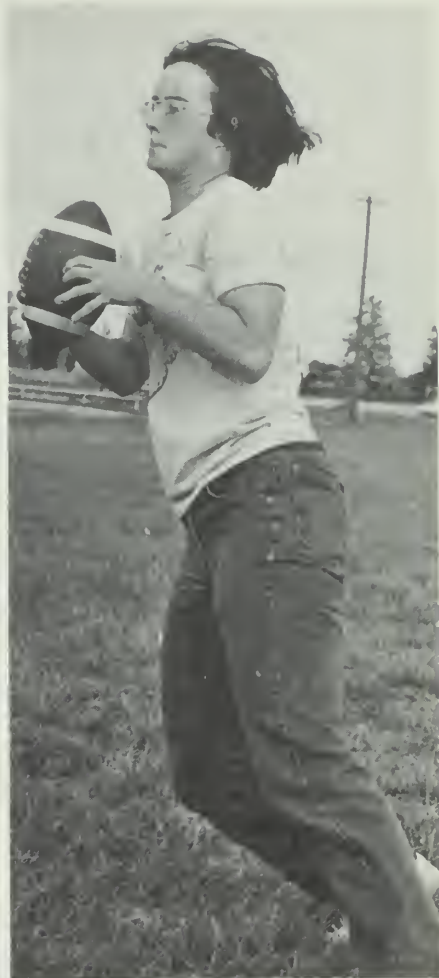
Coaches Harry Henton and Gary Houston molded their team around six 2nd Ops. Bn. players, then chose four others from within the members of FSA and four other units in the community.

In December, they traveled to Aschaffenburg to meet the best teams in VII Corps.

Playing their first game on a rain-soaked field, they totally outclassed their opponents from Wurzburg, 18-0.

Scoring was marked by two option plays from QB Brenda Gaulke to end Lynn Johnson who connected with 20 and 60-yard pass plays to Kathy Griffin.

An insurance TD was scored by safety Lisa Bautista who ran back a pass interception for 30 yards.



2nd Lt. Lorraine C. Quinn (Photo by Mary R. Ker)

On the following day, the Augsburg team found scoring harder and fought a tough defensive contest with Ansbach.

The only Augsburg tally came on a 35-yard pass play from Gaulke to Stephanie Seitz. A PAT followed on a pass from Gaulke to Theresa Bradbury.

The contest ended in an 8-8 tie, but Ansbach proved to have stamina, scoring two touchdowns in overtime for a 22-8 win and the VII Corps title.

Augsburg's FSA team proved to be second best in VII Corps for this season.

FSA team members were: Theresa Bradbury, Heath Davenport, Brenda Gaulke, Janet Kessler, Myra Pierce and Stephanie Seitz from 2nd Ops. Bn., Terry Edmison and Lynn Johnson from Spt. Bn., Connie Nickerson from 1st Ops. Bn.; and Chip Letson from Naval Security Group Activity Augsburg.



2nd Lt. Lorraine C. Quinn can hardly wait to get at the ball. Quinn is one of many women who enjoy flag football. (Photo by Mary R. Ker)

1st Ops seeks title

by Spec. 4 Greg Kellogg

First Operations Battalion, seeking its fourth consecutive Field Station Augsburg basketball title, enlightened a strong Air Force-Navy team as to who rules the FSA courts.

Both teams entered the contest with two losses for the year, 1st Ops with an 11-2 record and AF-Navy with 10-2. First Ops left the court with one more in a growing collection of championship trophies by defeating AF-Navy 53-44.

First Ops got off to a slow start, trailing their opponents 10-1 midway through the initial period before closing to a 10-7 margin at the break. Using a strong defense and even stronger rebounding, they overtook and passed AF-Navy to take a 5 point lead into the locker room at halftime.

The third quarter belonged to AF-Navy as they shot 56 percent from the floor to rally and take a 33-31 lead at the end of the quarter. The running of guards Kevin Scannell and Jeff Roberts, combined with the rebounding and outlet passing of Zollie Perry, Al Faison and Wil Ross, propelled 1st Ops to the title in the final period.

First Ops had commanding edges in shots taken (87-55) and rebounding (46-29), which helped to secure the game. They were led in scoring by Faison with 18 points, Roberts with 14, and Ross with 9. Perry led all rebounders with 14, followed by Faison (12) and Ross (11). Kevin Scannell picked up six steals.

Mick Rush and Mike Pafford led the opposing team with 12 points, 6 rebounds and 10 points, 8 rebounds respectively.

First Ops Battalion, which is 62-2 in FSA play over the past four seasons, now advances to the Augsburg Community Tournament. This will be a double elimination tournament and will send the top two Augsburg teams to the upcoming Southern Bavarian Conference.



1st Ops tips off against USACC in men's "A" league basketball (Photo by Sgt. Jan Bowman)



FSA Unit To receive Badge

by Sgt. 1st. Class Albert Gray

Joint participation by 35 U.S. soldiers and airmen from Field Station Augsburg (FSA) and 20 members of their German sister unit, ANBW DEZ I/8, has added meaning to their quest for the German Proficiency Badge. The German award is often likened to the Army's Expert Infantryman's Badge in its importance.

Upon completion of the athletic events portion of the test this spring, Field Station personnel are planning to have the chief federal armed forces intelligence officer for Germany present the awards. Field Station personnel have become the first American unit in Southern Germany to have received this award as a group.

Individuals from other units have attempted to earn the medal in the past, but no group has competed before.

Following the marksmanship competitions, the commander of the German unit remarked that efforts such as these improve personal and professional relationships.

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Norm Price feeds Ken Pratt for an easy basket while Greg Alicea breaks for the rebound (U.S. Army photo)

Teamwork key to 11th MI Co. success

by 1st Lt. David R. Manki

The 11th Military Intelligence Company has produced a winning basketball team emphasizing teamwork and discipline. Throughout the season, the outcome of the game has hinged on stolen passes, fast breaks or that final shot. Opposing teams average less than 35 points per game against the team's solid defense. On offense, team members key in on the open man and constantly work for the high percentage shot. During the eight games played, six different players have been high scorer, with no player averaging in double figures. This unselfish play has enabled the 11th MI Company to get off to a good start with a record of seven wins and only one defeat.

MOS rivalry

Misawa PT stresses competition

by Staff Sgt. Jim Russell

All INSCOM units have physical training programs that emphasize conditioning and endurance. At Field Station Misawa in Japan, the program is supplemented with friendly athletic competition. The soldiers of the field station, with their duty sections, compete against other sections in various team and individual athletic events. This Command-

er's Trophy Competition ranges from such team sports as basketball, softball, volleyball, golf and tug-of-war, to the individual events of racquetball, golf, billiards, horseshoes and a four-mile run. The first place team or individual in each event earns 20 points, while second place earns 15 points and third place earns 10 points. At the end of the year's competition, the section and individual with the most points win the Commander's Trophy and Plaque, respectively.

As often occurs in INSCOM units, rivalry between MOSs quickly materialized and it is not unusual to hear boasts of who's number one. Many bets are made in order to back up those boasts. With more than half of 1979's events concluded, it became obvious that only two sections really had a chance to win, Radiotelephone and Processing. It was here that the rivalry was keenest, the Golfs (98G) against the Charlies (98C). Finally, the entire tournament came down to

the last event, the tug-of-war. As happened so many times earlier in the season, the finalists in this event were again the two leading teams. After a long, tough battle, the Processing team was defeated and the Radiotelephone Section was declared the winner of the 1979 Commander's Trophy.

Field Station Misawa's commander, Lt. Col. Ralph P. Stevens, presented the trophy to the Radiotelephone Section at a sports appreciation party, where he also presented the plaque to the winner of the individual competition, Charles A. Hayward. Hayward won the plaque by placing first in racquetball and golf, and had strong showings in several other events.

Even though this year's tournament is completed and the trophy stands in the winning section, hardly a day goes by when a 98C or 05H doesn't admire the trophy and exclaim, "just you wait till next year!" The spirit of competition never dies.

Badge cont'd.

Pounds shed during the 20-kilometer roadmarch and other events were quickly replaced by good food and German beer. This feast provided the reserve energy needed for numerous songs, solving of world problems through discussion and, we hope, for the upcoming events later this year.

Does freedom of speech Exist in the military?

by Maj. Robert C. Conlon—USAR

The *New York Times* carried the following front page article on May 20, 1977:

"President Carter today called to Washington a high-ranking United States Army general in South Korea who had questioned the President's plans to withdraw American troops from that nation.

"The White House announced that Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub, chief of staff of United States forces in South Korea, had been told to report presumably to the president at the White House."

Singlaub, the third-ranking American officer in Korea, said that a withdrawal of American troops from Korea could eventually lead to war with North Korea. The general also said that numerous other military people challenged the wisdom of President Carter's plan.

Singlaub was quoted as saying, "If we withdraw our ground forces on the schedule suggested, it will lead to war."

Singlaub was immediately reassigned as chief of staff at the U.S. Army Forces Command as a result of his statements to the press, and retired from active military service in April 1978 after more than 35 years of service. As the professional military ponders the propriety of his act and the result of this incident, substantial questions arise as to the applicability of the free speech provisions of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to military personnel.

Are the free speech protections which are normally extended to citizens in any way restricted or limited in their application to military personnel? Conversely, does the soldier, and, particularly, the senior military professional such as Singlaub, have a legal and/or moral right or duty to speak out against a position adopted by a superior, such as the president?

The concept of free speech has been a keystone consideration from the infancy of our democratic nation. The colonists were fully aware of, and sensitive to, the fundamental importance of an unencumbered flow of information.

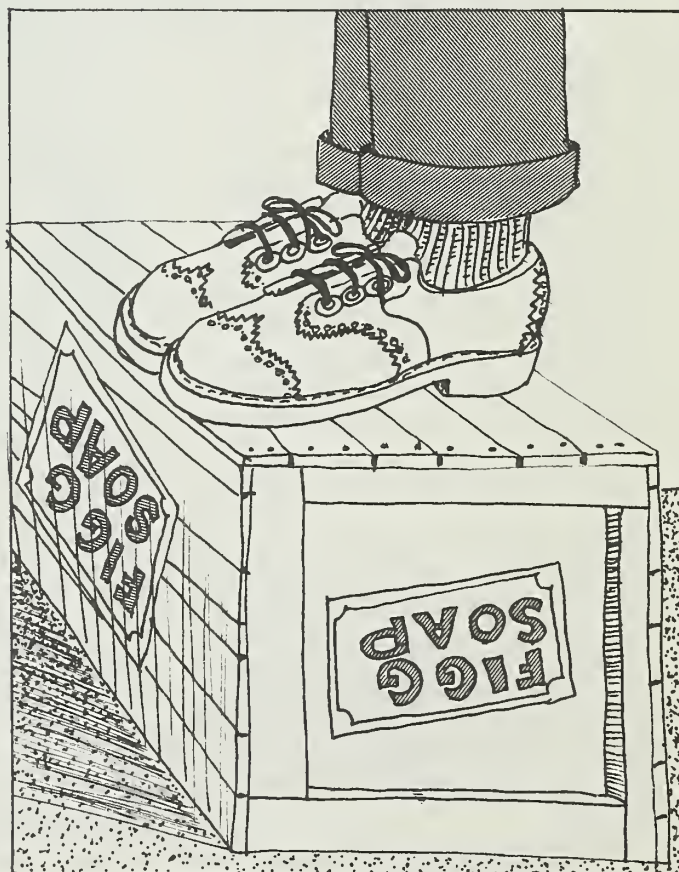
The Supreme Court in *O'Callahan v. Parker* 395US258, seems to suggest an obligation for Army regulations to be "in harmony with the Bill of Rights." It would seem that the defenders of our liberty, our professional military, should enjoy at least the same rights as those who are being defended. Anything less than that would seem to reflect a lack of appreciation for the sacrifices made by military professionals.

In considering the propriety of Singlaub's statement, it is useful to reach back to a perspective other than merely a legal or historical one. We should consider the inherent rightness or wrongness of the act, the morality of the act.

As we inspect the nature of the military, we must determine whether there are sufficiently distinctive qualities to justify a different treatment for military personnel within our society. What is it that would deny *General* Singlaub the right to speak, yet extend the same right to *Mister* Singlaub?

Historically, the military has had an apolitical profile and existence, living apart from the civilian population. The founding fathers insisted on this posture out of fear that a contrary position of political interaction by the military would present substantial problems for the democratic process. There was a respectful recollection of the conflict between the "rule of law" and the "rule of man" in other

Cont'd. next page



Freedom of speech cont'd.

countries. To avoid unduly arming any one faction of American society, it was thought better to insulate the military from political concerns. As a result, the military rarely came into contact with the civilian population or contemporary political thought. This attitude of justifiable isolation of the military was, perhaps, captured most succinctly by Samuel Adams in 1768 when he said, "It is a very improbable supposition that any people can long remain free with a strong military power in the heart of their country, unless that military power is under the direction of the people, and even then it is dangerous."

The situation seems to have come full circle, from substantial isolation of the military from the civilian population to substantial integration in the civilian process in the political support of, or competition for, limited resources. Where, then, in the current relationship between the military and civilian communities are the distinctive qualities justifying different standards for the application of the right of free speech.

It appears that the elemental difference which justifies restrictions upon freedom of speech in the military service is the military necessity of absolute discipline, order and conformity. It is one of the ironies of citizenship and patriotism that a man who is called to serve his country may not only possibly give his life, but also definitely give up his right of free speech. The basis for this is the balancing of individual

rights with those of the public (group rights). Here the public welfare rights extinguish the individual rights involved.

In cases such as that of Singlaub, where his statement appeared conspicuously contrary to announced national/military policy decisions, there was a duty to refrain from speaking. Singlaub's interests were subordinated to national security interests and his individual liberty or freedom of unencumbered speech was extinguished in the face of the superior right of public welfare.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the duty/right to speak does exist within the military relative to matters which are not yet national policy, or in unequivocal support of national policy. The right does not extend to criticism of national policy. In fact, there is a duty to refrain from speaking against such enunciated policy.

The dilemma for the military professional conscience is clear, with the options being quite clearly drawn in Senator Strom Thurmond's remarks on this issue. He said, "I'm sure the general did it for the best of reasons. I personally agree with him. But, I don't think it's appropriate for a man in uniform to make statements like this unless he plans to retire. As long as he's in uniform, he's not free to speak."

A wholly unsatisfactory set of options to say the least, but, perhaps, ground upon which men of conscience can honorably wear the cloak of uncommon service to the common good.

FSK highlights facilities

by Capt. Dianne L. Parrish

U.S. Army Field Station Korea provides timely intelligence information to EUSA, Korean and other government agencies.

The station consists of four units: Headquarters and Service Company—an administrative company with rotary-wing aviation section; Operations Company—an administrative company servicing Operations Division personnel; 146th ASA Company (Aviation)—providing near real-time intelligence to the supported tactical community and combat surveillance, reconnaissance and limited target acquisition capability to the U.S. Forces Korea through the use of organic aircraft and sensor equipment; 332nd ASA Operations Company (Forward), giving general support to the Eighth Army in the event of a contingency situation, manning operations division during normal periods and giving administrative support.

Our organization is subordinate to the 501st Military Intelligence Group at Camp Coiner on Yongsan Compound in the capital city of Seoul. USAFSK is a tenant unit of Camp Humphreys, located about a quarter mile from the main gate and separated from the Main Post by

an airfield. Camp Humphreys is on the western central plain of South Korea—some 50 miles (air) south of Seoul, 5 miles inland of Asan-Wan (bay) and 5 miles west of Pyong Taek, the nearest large town.

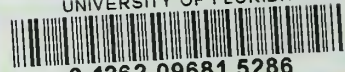
There is a well-equipped craft shop and we have our own PX as well as laundry, barber shop, custom tailor, portrait shop and steam bath.

Movies are shown in the evenings at the dining facility. The FSK (Nitewatch) Club is located behind it. AFKN provides AM and FM radio services 24 hours daily and UHF/VHF television programs 12 hours daily.

As far as recreational facilities go, the field station comes close to being a self-contained post. It has a swimming pool, handball and tennis courts and a ball field. The library is small but well stocked, containing some books which cannot be found in the larger library on the Main Post.

Field Station Korea has sponsored the Shin Saeng Orphanage in Anseong since 1963 by giving financial support for about 100 Korean orphans. The orphanage staff includes a director, cook, bookkeeper, handyman and five house mothers.

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